

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1915

No. 25



## WHY SPOIL THE EFFECT

of a new gown or suit by wearing a pair of cheap shoes?

Have you ever noticed, the moment you glanced at a most attractive outfit, that the effect was spoiled by some inappropriate detail of dress. The chances are that the one inharmonious note was struck by the footwear. Possibly it was a worn heel, or the shoes were unshone, but very likely the fault lay in the wearer's choice of shoes not in keeping with the rest of her attire.

Ladies, our recommendation based on the good name of this house, is furnished with every pair of Queen Quality Shoes. Their unexcelled quality appeals every time to the person of discriminating taste. Queen Quality Shoes always can keep company with the finest gown or suit, no matter what the occasion may be.

## J. V. BERSCHT

### BUSINESS LOCALS

#### 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**FOR SALE**—Copies of the Billy Sunday the Evangelist books at \$1.50 each. Will mail books on receipt of price. T. Petherbridge, Didsbury. j23p

**SEED FOR SALE**—400 bushels of Turkey Red seed wheat free from rye. Apply H. B. Fisher, Didsbury. j16p

**TIMOTHY SEED** and B. C. Seed Potatoes for sale at Wrigglesworth's Feed Store.

**WE** handle the Cloverhill Creamery Butter. Purcell's, Confectioner.

**FOR SALE**—Dimension lumber roughly about 5,000 feet, or will exchange for anything you have. Herb. Fisher, phone j215.

**PARKER R. REED** wants to do your Hail Insurance. Best companies, best rates. Prompt settlement in case of loss, also Fire, Life, and Live Stock Insurance.

**SHELLY'S** Choice Bread for sale at Purcell's, Confectionery, Leussler block.

**WANTED** to trade for spruce or pine poles, must be 4 inches at small end and 16 feet long, one good work mare weight 1100 lbs about 10 years, \$85.00. Apply W. K. Evans, Three Hills. j7p

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

**When will You Save if  
you don't Save NOW?**

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Cairns Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

### Jury Joins 50th

Didsbury is losing another of her well known and popular young men who has joined the forces being raised to fight for liberty and freedom. Mr. Alf. Jury, who has been a resident of the town and district for some years, quietly went to Calgary one day last week and enlisted in the 50th regiment, which will be the next regiment to leave Calgary for the front.

Mr. Jury has made a host of friends for himself while living amongst us and will be greatly missed because of his willingness to assist any undertaking gotten up for the benefit of any organization in the town.

One of the organizations in which Mr. Jury has taken great interest is the Boy Scouts, of which he was Assistant Scout Master. His work has been much appreciated by the lads and they presented him with a fine fountain pen on Monday evening at their meeting.

On Tuesday afternoon the Mayor in the presence of a few gentlemen presented Mr. Jury with a wrist watch on behalf of the citizens and expressed appreciation of his work while he has lived in Didsbury.

Mr. Jury left on Wednesday to take up his duties at Calgary and does not expect to be up very often before leaving for the front.

**FOR SALE**—A cow, fresh, and calf will be sold at J. R. Shaw's sale on Saturday, July 3rd.—J. N. Paton, Auct.

**FOR SALE** or trade, a well broke 3 year old mule. What have you? C. C. Williams. j30p

**FOR SALE** or trade—Two red sows and eleven pigs; Also bicycle for sale or trade. T. E. Heynolds. j30p

**LUMBER** for sale at \$11.50 per 1000. About 10,000 feet mostly boards. Apply co. Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

**WANTED** to buy two good milch cows, cheap for cash. C. C. Williams. j30p

### Letters from Local War Heroes

The first letters have been received by the parents of Privates G. E. Sexsmith and Pete Wood from Shorncliffe, Eng. These letters are the first to arrive since the boys left Calgary and give a good short description of their trip over. The following will be of interest to a great many friends of the boys in the district and so we secured the privilege of publishing it.

The letter quoted is from Private G. E. Sexsmith.

After giving greetings to his parents the letter says.

It was some trip! We left Calgary on Wednesday, May 11th, and landed in Quebec on May 17th and at once embarked on the Steamer Carpathia. Nothing exciting took place on the train but on the boat every precaution was taken to guard against fire and more particularly submarine attacks. During the last three days of our sea voyage we were compelled to wear life belts all the time and even while at our meals, all the boats were swung over the side of the ship ready for immediate use and machine guns were placed at both ends of the ship, while guards and men with loaded rifles patrolled the decks on the lookout for submarines, night and day. We were kept in complete ignorance of our destination, and while on board never knew whether any hostile crafts were sighted or not, our escort all the time keeping out of sight during the day and closer to us at night.

When we docked at Plymouth we were told by Brigade Major that on the second day from Plymouth the Captain of the ship sighted a submarine and immediately altered the course making us 10 hours late. During the day we travelled very slow but at night speeded up. We were told that we were escorted by two submarines on the last 48 hours of our trip. It was thought here that we had never reached England and announced in the Folkestone papers that we had been torpedoed but it turned out to be a different ship.

We are right on the coast here and only about 50 miles from the firing line, and they say that we can hear the guns on certain days. The Canadian Base is here and hospitals, etc., together with about 30,000 soldiers. I will try and get some snaps of the camp and will send them to Dad together with some of the English papers.

I can hardly express the feelings I experienced when we sighted the coast of England. I certainly was sick of the sea and ship. There were about 2,500 on board the ship and it was terribly crowded, and would sometimes have to wait at the table about an hour for your meal after being seated.

During the first two or three days at sea, at every pitch or roll of the ship I felt like leaving my boots on deck and taking a trip skyward—a very funny sensation and I never really got over it. They say it was a smooth passage but it was plenty rough enough for me thanks. When I go back I think I will walk or wait till they have built a bridge across.

While going from Plymouth to London the country and scenery was the

most beautiful I had ever seen—it was new to me and undecipherable. Flowers were all in bloom and everything green. The train shot along like a rocket and the boys were telling me to hold on and I threatened to reach out and push one of their engines off the track. The engines and cars are very small but certainly go some—about 60 miles per hour. We are located in a dandy place and all the tents make an imposing picture.

The flying machines keep flying around all the time keeping constant watch. We have no lights here and it is getting pretty dark so I guess will have to quit.

### Council Accepts Tenders

The Council met on Monday night for the regular transaction of business, Mayor Osmond, Councillors Sinclair, Wood, Reed, Secretary Brusso and Solicitor Austin being present.

Bills totalling \$258.78 for electric light account and \$80.25 general fund account were found O.K'd and ordered paid.

Tenders were then opened for the building of 314 feet of sidewalk. Tenders were received from H. Gabel for cement \$175.00; Geo. Harrison, for cement \$148.00; Emmerson Morrison, cement \$158, board \$69, plank \$89.00. Mr. Morrison's tender was the only one which quoted wooden walks.

After a short discussion at which the Council emphatically stated that they were in favor of commencing a policy of doing away with the old expensive system of wood sidewalks, but only doing a small portion each year, the following motion was carried unanimously.

Councillor Paton and Wood that Mr. G. Harrison's tender of \$148.00 be accepted for the building of said sidewalk according to plans and specifications. Carried.

The thanks of the Council were extended to Mr. Harrison for drawing up complete plans and specifications for the sidewalk free of charge.

Mr. W. Durrer appeared and asked for a permit to erect a building on his property on Railway Ave., submitted plans and specifications. The matter was left in the hands of the building inspectors, Councillor Sinclair and Secretary Brusso, and instructions given the Mayor and Secretary to issue such permit if everything was found satisfactory.

Bylaw No. 138 consolidating old license bylaws and putting on transient traders, dray and team licenses was given two readings and laid over till next meeting.

Several complaints have been made in regard to horses running at large and in the town park. Horses which have been allowed to graze to the west of the town in the limits have caused considerable damage by wandering into town. Horses which have been put in the town park are gradually spoiling it for pleasure purposes and also spoiling the trees and track.

The Council was of the opinion that the public should be prohibited from putting horses in the park and that horses running at large should be tethered or otherwise taken care of and instructed the Constable to strictly enforce the pound bylaw.

### Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 5.00  
From a Friend..... 2.50  
\$7.50

### Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 12.25  
From a Friend..... 2.50  
\$14.75

### Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged.... \$103.75  
Mrs. H. E. Osmond begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of clothing for the Belgians from Mrs. W. G. Liesemer and Mrs. S. Troyer.

The Mayor informed the Council that financial matters were now in fairly good shape, that the old indebtedness to the Union Bank had been cleared off and that they had restored the town's borrowing powers, although the town still owed \$2,200 to the School Board which would have to be met shortly. He stated that the sidewalk for Railway Ave. could now be considered but that there was still need of economy in town matters.

Each chairman of the committees was handed an estimate blank to be filled out by the next meeting for the expenditures of the various committees for the next year so that the tax rate can be struck at the next meeting of the Council.

The laying of the big main street sidewalk will also be taken up at the next meeting.

The Council then adjourned.

### Didsbury Defeated by Olds

The Didsbury ball team journeyed to Olds on Tuesday evening but—and this little word has a meaning all its own—were defeated by a double up, the score standing 5 to 10 in favor of the Olds aggregation. The batting of the home team was good as the score shows, the errors were many and costly and no record of them was kept but they perhaps lost the game.

Never mind, cheer up, the season is young yet and Didsbury has every chance to come to the top. There are ten games to be played yet, 5 at home and 5 away.

Didsbury—0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0—5.

Olds—0 0 3 0 3 0 1 3 x—10.

Batteries—Dowell and Stuart; Perrin, Ulrey and Bentz.

Struck out by Dowell 9, by Perrin 2, by Ulrey 1.

Base on balls off Dowell 1, off Perrin 1.

Hits, Didsbury 19, by Olds 16.

	AB	R	H	A	P	O	E
Goodhand, 3b.....	5	0	2	1	0	0	
Young, as.....	5	2	2	0	1	0	
Dowell, p.....	6	1	3	4	1	0	
Stuart, c.....	5	0	2	1	9	0	
Miles, 2b.....	5	0	1	1	1	0	
Liesemer 1b.....	5	0	1	0	10	0	
Dowdell, cf.....	4	2	3	0	0	0	
Woods, lf.....	4	0	2	0	2	0	
Silabe, rf.....	4	0	3	0	0	0	

SEASON BATTING PERCENTAGES			
	AB	Hits	per ct.
Dowdell.....	7	4	570
Siebel.....	9	5	555
Conway.....	4	2	500
Stuart.....	16	7	412
Young.....	5	2	400
Dowell.....	36	13	378
Goodhand.....	29	9	310
Liesemer.....	23	7	304
Woods.....	23	6	260
Silabe.....	19	4	210
Wilson.....	19	4	210
Roberts.....	5	1	200
Miles.....	17	3	176

TEAM STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Per Ct.
Innisfail.....	6	3	666
Olds.....	4	4	500
Didsbury.....	3	5	375
Bowden.....	3	6	333



# CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Then with the confidence of the mountain goat he made his way to the beach, the hard strip of beach that lay under the shadow of the castle. Here he fumbled for some time among the damp slippery rocks, feeling for something with infinite care and patience.

His perserverance was rewarded at last. His hands lay on a mess of flowers, damp and sodden, and yet comparatively fresh. He lifted one to his nostrils and sniffed it.

"As I thought," he said, "as I expected. How cunning it all is, how beautifully worked out! And nothing, however small, is left to chance. Well, I came home in the nick of time, and I have found an ally I can depend upon. Only it was just as well not to let Geoffrey know what I knew of Jessop's lodger before today. I wonder if my lady guesses how carefully she is being watched."

Half an hour later Ralph was in the castle again, wandering about in his restless way and appearing to be interested in nothing as usual. Presently the great bell began to clang in the turret, and the family party gathered in the dining room before dinner. Vera was the last to arrive.

"How lovely you look," Geoffrey whispered.

Vera laughed and colored. She had a white dress without ornament and without flowers, save a deep red rose in her hair.

"That red rose is the crowning touch," said Geoffrey.

"I thought it was to be all white to-night," Ralph said. He had caught the whispered words, and he seemed to catch everything. "Was that not so, Vera?"

"Not for me, sir," Vera replied. "I am in white."

"I wish you could see her," Geoffrey said tenderly. "She looks lovely. Her eyes are so blue, her skin is like the sunny side of a peach."

"And your tongue is like that of a goose," Vera laughed. "Never mind, Uncle Ralph. Never mind. If you can't have the inestimable advantage of gazing on my perfect beauty, you shall have the privilege of sitting by me at dinner."

Geoffrey pleaded with comic despair, but Vera was obdurate. As the bell changed again, she laid a hand light as thistledown on Ralph's arm. She was brighter and more gay than usual this evening and Marion played up to her, as she always did.

The elders were silent. Perhaps the white flowers on the table checked them. They were so suggestive of the wreaths on a coffin.

When once the cloth was drawn in the good old-fashioned way, and the decanters and lamps and glasses stood mirrored in the shining dark mahogany, the resemblance was more marked than ever. The long strip of white damask whereon lamps and flowers and decanters rested, might have been a winding sheet. Rupert Ravenspur protested moodily.

"It's dreadful in a house like this," he said. "Who did it?"

"I am the culprit, dearest," Vera admitted prettily. "Marion did all in her power to prevent me, but I would have my own foolish way. If you will forgive me I will promise that it shall not occur again."

Rupert Ravenspur smiled. It was only when he was looking at Vera that that tender relaxation came over his stern old face. Then his eyes fixed on the flowers and they seemed to draw him forward.

"You are forgiven," he said. "Marion was right, as she always is. What should we do without your cheerfulness and good advice? Upon my word I feel as if those flowers were drawing all the reason out of me."

Nobody replied. It was a strange and curious thing that everybody seemed to be regarding the waxed blossoms in the same dull, sleepy fascinating way. All eyes were turned upon them as eyes are turned upon some thrilling, repulsive performance. The silence was growing oppressive and painful.

Geoffrey gave a little gasp and laid his hand upon his chest.

"What is it?" he said. "There is a pain here like a knife. I am burning."

Nobody took the faintest notice. Only Ralph seemed to be alive, and yet there was no kind of expression on his face. Heads were drawing nearer and nearer to the vases where the graceful flowers were grouped—those innocent looking blossoms which were the emblems of all that was fair and fine and beautiful.

What did it mean, what strange mystery was here? Nobody could speak: all were sinking, lulled and soothed into a poppyland sleep, even Geoffrey who seemed to be fighting for something he knew not what.

Then Ralph reached out his hand to the foot of the table. His long, lean fingers were tangled in the strip of damask down the mahogany table on which lamps and decanters and glasses and dishes of fruit were placed.

With a vigorous pull he brought the whole thing crashing on the polished floor, where two pools of paraffin made a blaze of the wreck that Ralph had caused. Then he slid over to the floor and opened one of the windows, letting in the pure air fresh from the North Sea.

### CHAPTER XVII.

#### Whence Did They Come?

In the darkness nobody spoke for a moment. Not one of them could have said anything for a king's ransom. Apart from the feeling of suffocation, the gradual poppy sleep of death that filled the room as a great wave suddenly engulfs some rocky cave, the dramatic horror of the darkness held them fast.

At the same time there was something of a shock, a healthy shock in the plunge from light to gloom. A fitful purple gleam still flickered where the blazing paraffin had licked the hard oak polished floor; the breath of the sea breeze was bracing. It was Marion who first came to herself as one comes out of a horrid nightmare.

"Oh, oh," she shuddered. "Who opened the window?"

Nobody responded for a moment. Ralph had crept to Geoffrey's side. It was marvellous how he found his way in the intense darkness.

"Say you did it," he whispered.

"You must say you did it. Speak."

"I suppose I did," Geoffrey murmured. "I seem to recollect something of the kind."

"You have saved our lives," said Marion. "Will somebody ring the bell?"

Servants came without much dismay or surprise. They were used to amazing things at Ravenspur's. It would have caused no more than a painful sensation to come in some night after dinner and find the whole family murdered.

"Bring more lamps," Ralph Ravenspur said quietly.

Lamps were brought. The disorderly litter on the floor was swept up, the broken globes, the dainty china, the glass and silver. The white flowers were no longer there. This was a puzzle to everybody but Ralph, who had gathered them at the first distraction, and thrown them out of the window.

There was silence for a minute or two after the servants had withdrawn. Then Rupert Ravenspur dashed his fist on the table in a passion of despair.

"Great Heaven!" he said. "How long, how long? How much more of this is it possible to bear and still retain the powers of reason? What was it?"

"Could it have been the flowers?" Vera suggested. "It was my fault."

"No, no," Marion cried. "Why your fault? Those white blossoms were innocent enough; we packed them ourselves, we arranged them together."

"Still, I believe it was the flowers," Geoffrey observed. "Why should they have fascinated us in that strange way? It was horrible!"

Horrible indeed, and not the less so because the horrible was now conspicuous by its absence. That innocent flowers, pure white blossoms, could lend themselves to a dark mystery like this was almost maddening.

And yet it must have been so, for no sooner had the flowers been removed and the air of heaven had entered the room than the grip and bitterness of death were past.

"I am sure we were near the end," Marion cried. "Geoffrey, was it you who snatched the cloth from the table?"

Geoffrey was about the deny the suggestion when his eyes fell upon Ralph's face. It was eager, almost pleading in its aspect. Like a flash the changing expression was gone.

"It must have been mechanical," Geoffrey murmured. "One does those things and calls them impulses. Inspiration would be a better expression, I fancy."

They crowded round him and gave him their thanks, all save Ralph, who sat drumming his fingers on the table as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened. Nothing seemed to draw him out of his environment.

Still, it was another man who came creeping to Geoffrey's room when the lights were extinguished and the castle was wrapped in slumber. There was an inner room looking out over the sea, which Geoffrey used indifferently for a smoking room and study.

"I can smoke my pipe here without a chance of our being overheard," he said. "Well, was the adventure this evening creepy enough for you?"

Geoffrey shuddered slightly. Flagrant, rioting dangers would have had on terrors for him. It was the unseen that played on the nerves of imagination.

"Horrible," he said, "but why this mystery?"

(To be Continued)

### Indian Prince's Guns of Pure Gold

The Gaekwar of Baroda, the well-known Indian Prince, has a battery of artillery consisting of gold and silver guns.

There are four guns, two of gold and two of silver. The gold guns were made in 1874 by an artisan of Lakha, who worked on them for five years. They weigh 400 pounds each, and except for the steel lining are of solid gold. They are mounted on gun-carriages of carved wood, overlaid with silver. In 1876, when the Gaekwar went to Bombay to meet the then Prince of Wales, he took the gold guns with him to salute the Prince, and that was the only occasion on which they have been allowed to leave the State of Baroda.

## Sore Eyes

Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Ask Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

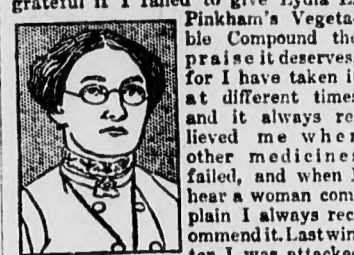
### Harrows and Weeds

There is no better weed destroyer than the harrows, if they are used at the correct time. Most farmers will have noticed that on a moderately fine tilth, and after a few warm days, the seeds of the various annual weeds that have been lying in the soil all appear to come up at once with a rush, and if the land is harrowed just as these weeds are beginning to appear through the soil, millions of them will be destroyed. If they are left two or three days beyond the correct time, only a small percentage of them will be actually pulled up, as they very quickly get a tight hold in the soil. Generally speaking, the harrows are much more required on grain than the roll, even on quite light soils, and it may be taken as a rule to be broken.

## FEELS LIKE A NEW WOMAN

As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Dispelled Backache, Headaches and Dizziness.

Piqua, Ohio.—"I would be very grateful if I failed to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the praise it deserves, for I have taken it at different times and it always relieved me when other medicines failed, and when I hear a woman complain I always recommend it. Last winter I was attacked



with a severe case of organic weakness. I had backache, pains in my hips and over my kidneys, headache, dizziness, lassitude, had no energy, limbs ached and I was always tired. I was hardly able to do my housework. I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on one other occasion, and it had helped me so I took it again and it has built me up, until now I feel like a new woman. You have my hearty consent to use my name and testimonial in any way and I hope it will benefit suffering women."—Mrs. ORPHA TURNER, 431 S. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

### Taube Originated From Indian Leaf

The Taube aeroplane was invented by an Austrian.

When in India he noticed that the leaves of the zanzania tree, as they fell, floated for a long distance before they settled. This he found to be due to the peculiar shape of the leaves, and the wings of his aeroplane he constructed on a similar principle, whilst the body he finished in the shape of a dove.

The German war staff approved and improved the design, and adopted it for military use by sheathing it in steel and adding to its dove shape the vulture's habits.

## Schools of Agriculture

### Alberta Taking the Lead in Practical Work Along Educational Lines

It has been public property for some time that the agricultural schools established by the department of agriculture for Alberta are proving an unqualified success. The most caustic critics of the scheme have long ago acknowledged that the minister of agriculture was right and they were wrong. These schools have accomplished something which all the agricultural colleges have failed to do, namely, they have reached the maximum number of boys on the farms and have given them practical scientific instruction without in any way weaning them from the farms. They have taken hold of the boys and the girls who have had such limited opportunities of education that they could not have been admitted to any college, and have made them feel that their practical knowledge of farm conditions was an offset to their lack of book learning, and having saved their self-respect in this way, have stimulated their ambition to add the knowledge obtainable from books to their practical experience.

In the carpenter shop of the school at Olds during the past winter the boys made models of the buildings which this summer will help their fathers to erect on the home farms. The boy who took a model home with him knew not only how to build a large building by that model, but he knew to a foot of lumber and a pound of cement the material required and what it would cost to build. The great beauty of the instruction at these schools is that nothing is attempted which a boy may not later do on his own farm if he have patience and perseverance.

The girls who attend these schools are not only receiving instruction in domestic science, dress making, and laundry work, but they are receiving exactly the same instruction as the boys in poultry raising, horticulture and dairying.

While the schools are closed during the summer, work in connection with the schools by means ceases. The dairy competition which was carried on last year is this year being increased to herds of three cows instead of individuals, and a very large number of students have entered the competition. The prizes given for these competitions are pure bred stock, and the successful competitor can choose a calf, pig or sheep. Last year 20 young animals were distributed in this way. The competitions are open to both boys and girls, and last year one of the successful competitors was a girl.

Another competition that is being carried on is that of growing alfalfa seed. Three prizes are offered—\$25, \$15 and \$10—for the best bushel of alfalfa seed to be delivered in 1916. Already 74 boys have entered this competition, and they are scattered all over Alberta from Cardston on the south to Vermilion on the north. None of this seed will be grown under irrigation.

The money for these prizes was donated by several of the large lumber companies in Alberta. The head of one of these companies, noting how much was being said by the Bankers' association about mixed farming, went to the Hon. Duncan Marshall and asked him if there was anything that they could do to help. Mr. Marshall seized the opportunity and told the lumberman that he would like \$150 to distribute in prizes for the growing of alfalfa seed. This would be \$50 for each school divided as above. The lumberman went away and came back in a few days with the money. While so far no girls have entered the competition, it is open to them should they wish to do so.

During the summer a number of special women institute meetings will be held, and the instructors of domestic science from the different schools will seek to bring the advantages of these schools directly home to the mothers of the province. In addition to this there will be a demonstration train which will give special attention to the newer lines of railway, particularly in the northern part of the province.

Alberta is not to be without its agricultural college, however. An agricultural college section of the university will open next October with a competent faculty. This will give an opportunity to the boys who wish to go further than the two years' course of the agricultural schools, to obtain adequate training and obtain a degree. Dr. Torsy, the head of the university, has been very keen on this for some time, and already a dean of agriculture in the person of E. A. Hoopes, B.S.A., has been selected.—Free Press.

Two Irishmen arranged to fight a duel with pistols. One of them was distinctly stout, and when he saw his lean adversary facing him he raised an objection. "Bedad!" he said, "I'm twice as big a target as he is, so I ought to stand twice as far away from him as he is from me."

### To Neglect Flax

Would be Great Mistake This Season

It seems more than likely that a by-product of the "Greater Production" movement, fostered by the expected shortage in the world's food supply, will be an actual lessening of the acreage of flax grown this year. This, of course, will mean higher prices than ever for flaxseed, and big profits for the level-headed farmers who see and grasp the opportunity.

Flaxseed is selling now for around \$1.80 cash; October is quoted at \$1.85; if seeding reports show a decrease in acreage, prices will doubtless go still higher.

The early seeding this spring, and the fact that under normal conditions flax can be sown up to June, and grown successfully on new breaking, gives farmers a chance to get busy, after other grains have been sown, and get in enough flaxseed to add very materially to the year's profits.

We have been training our youth merely to be better farmers, but this is only half. What to do with the school, the church, the rural organization, the combinations of trade, the highways, the architecture, the library, the beauty of the landscape, the country store, the rousing of a fine community helpfulness to take the place of the old selfish individualism, and a hundred other activities is enough to fire the imagination and to strengthen the arm of any young man or woman.—L. H. Bailey.



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

THE BOB LONG

GLOVES AND MITTS

MADE IN CANADA

MIT, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP

OUR MOTTO

Samples sent your dealer on request

R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED, Toronto

## KEEP THE MEN IN GOOD HUMOR

When Hubby "Lights Up" for his after-dinner smoke, be sure he has a match which will give him a steady light, first stroke—Ask your Grocer for

EDDY'S "GOLDEN TIP" MATCHES

One of their many Brands

### Our Best Commander

Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the first British army, has earned the greatest reputation, so far, of any British officer engaged in the war.—Hamilton Herald.

A western horseman tells of a joke at Windsor, across the line from Detroit, who was recently indisposed. "If I don't get rid of this cold soon," said the youngster, "I'll be a dead one."

"Didn't you see Dr. Spinks as I told you?" asked a friend.

"No; the sign on the door said 'I to 1' and I wasn't going to monkey with a long shot like that."

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



## W. C. T. U. COLUMN

### Can Hotels Be Run Without a Bar?

The saloon-keeper tells us that hotels cannot be maintained without a bar. This is to say that the travelling public cannot be provided with satisfactory accommodation unless it is paid for, at least in part, by the man who squanders his substance over the bar.

This we emphatically deny. The great majority of those who are engaged in the hotel business are not those who are interested primarily in the hotel and have added the bar only to make the hotel pay. The most of them have been concerned chiefly with the bar end of the business and have conducted the hotel only because the bar could not be operated without it. A great many of these who are now hotel-keepers would be simply saloon-keepers, were the bar divorced from the hotel. If they were given their choice between the saloon and the non-licensed hotel, they would choose the saloon. They have not sought to conduct a non-licensed hotel on a paying basis.

That such hotels can be operated there is no reasonable doubt. The Gilmore House at Kitchissippi, a hotel without a bar, is said by commercial men to be the best hotel between Edmonton and Lloydminster. The hotels in Cardston and Raymond districts are recognized among the good hotels in the district, yet they are without bars, neither are they run at a loss. Business men in such local option towns as Bowmanville, Owen Sound, Midland, Collingwood, Beamville and Orillia, state that the hotel accommodation in these towns has been much improved since the passing of the Local Option Law. The Americans are not recognized as poor business men, yet a large number of their hotels are distinct from the saloon. The hotels in Fargo and Grand Forks, North Dakota, are vastly superior to those in the cities of Moor Head and Grand Forks, immediately across the river in Minnesota, where saloons abound.

The plea that hotels cannot be maintained without the license has no foundation in fact it is made chiefly by those who are more concerned with the license and the profit thereof than with the hotel. In fact, some of the Alberta hotel-keepers have said that they are going to put on their hotels the energy they previously put on their bars. They say the hotels will pay.

## NOTICE

### WELL DRILLING

Having bought W. Archer's well drill we are now prepared for drilling wells with experienced operators.

Come and see us or phone R613  
**HUBER & ROSENBERGER**  
DIDSBURY -10:- ALTA.

## Mail Order House Failure

Many of our farmers, especially in the more progressive communities in the west, are beginning to realize that their true interests are best served when they support their own country town. They have learned to resist the temptation of mail order catalogues and to give their cash business instead to their own local stores. Not only their own experience, but more especially the experience of brother farmers in the United States has taught them that the inevitable outcome of sending their cash order away to mail order houses is the degeneration of their own country town, and the decrease in value of their own farm property.

Perhaps, to the fact that our farmers are beginning to think along these lines, is due the recent failure of the firm of Christie Grant Company Ltd. Winnipeg, a mail order house that leaped like a flame into prominence for a few brief months. We understand that 222 creditors attended the general meeting held some little while back, and even this did not represent the total number of creditors. It appears that it is the intention of the heaviest creditors, who are in a fair way to lose large sums of money over the venture, to continue the business until their accounts are paid. The spring catalogue, which has been mailed out to a very large extent, is expected to bring in business that will help to liquidate their losses.

"If farmers are beginning to learn the lesson that they must support their country town in order to advance their own best interests, it is of very great importance that retail merchants should take immediate steps to offer to farmers a more efficient service than the best he has hitherto offered. If the country merchant is supported by the farmer's cash business, as well as his credit business, there is no reason why he should not produce a service equal to the best that any mail order house can offer, as regards the price and quality of his goods.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

### General Change of Train Service Effective May 31, -'15

Full particulars from all local Agents

## SPECIAL NOTE

Trains one and two, "Imperial Limited" will not carry day coaches between Winnipeg and Revelstoke, and only passengers holding sleeping car accommodation can travel between these and intervening points on these trains.

District Passenger Agent,  
CALGARY

## The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

WHAT undoubtedly constitutes a menace to those farmers who are making an honest effort to keep their farms clean is the crop of weeds found growing on vacant lots and roadsides in and around our towns and cities. These vacant lots are often nothing more or less than nurseries and breeding places for all kinds of weeds. This is especially true of towns where large areas adjoining have been subject to wildcat subdivision and have had roadways ploughed, forming lodging places for weeds, which are allowed to grow unmolested. These produce countless numbers of seeds, to be blown and scattered by the winds over the farms. So far, bulletins, articles and advice pertaining to weed control have been directed at the farmer. A glance at the conditions found in most of our cities and towns will prove convincing that the farmer is not entirely to blame in the matter of weed seed production and distribution. In the West the weed inspectors are being trained and instructed along lines that will enable them to assist the farmers in weed control, while at the same time provision by law is made to prevent any farmer allowing his farm to become a breeding place for weeds and a menace to his neighbours. In most towns there are by-laws covering the weed problem but too often they are not enforced. Those living in towns and cities should co-operate and do their bit in the war against weeds. This is an important matter, and should receive strict attention by every town. Action should be taken at once and not deferred until the weeds ripen and scatter their seeds.

## Patriotic Sunday

Mr F. C. Moyer, a member of the firm of Taylor, Moffat & Moyer, lawyers, Calgary, has kindly consented to give an address on "Patriotism" at Knox Sunday School Patriotic service on Sunday afternoon next at 2 p.m.

On Sunday evening next Mr. Moyer will speak in Knox church on Prohibition, dealing particularly with the proposed Liquor Act. No one who has the slightest doubt about the wisdom of voting for the Act, and all members of the said congregation interested in carrying this measure, should not fail to hear Mr. Moyer; others, for or against, welcome.

## The Calgary Fair

In addition to all the troops in the Sarcee Military camp taking part in the Calgary exhibition on the opening day, each day of the fair there will be a different regiment put on a special programme. The days of the fair have been named after the regiment which participates:

July 1, 51st Battalion Day (Edmonton) commanded by Col. Harwood; July 2, 56th Battalion Day (Calgary) commanded by Col. Armstrong; July 3, 12th Mounted Infantry Day (Calgary) commanded by Col. McDonald; July 5, 13th Mounted Infantry Day (Pincher Creek) commanded by Col. Hemmis; July 6, 50th Battalion Day (Calgary) commanded by Col. Mason. On the "13th Day" the Pincher Creek troopers' programme will be supplemented by the Army Service Corps, commanded by Col. Aitken.

All the bands and all the soldiers are contributing to the fair and by noting the days on which the regiments in which their friends are enlisted arrangements can be made to see them.

Word has been received from Manager Richardson that the entries aggregate practically as many as last year, so this department of the exhibition will be as fine as ever. With the added interest aroused by the presence of the soldiers the success of this year's fair is assured.

Return trip tickets are being issued on all railways at single fare rates. Excursion trains are being run from a great many points. Information regarding which can be obtained from our local agent.

## THE TARIFF AGITATION

Calgary Standard Notes American Tariff is Much Higher Than Canadian

There are many who are hoping that, as our largest export trade is with the United States, as a near market, the new president will remove a few bricks from the top of their tariff wall, to admit our goods on easier terms than hitherto. Many are arguing that in such an event Canada should reciprocate by lowering her tariff on United States imports. Advocates of such a policy are doubtless unaware that the tariff of the United States is much higher than that of Canada. The average ad valorem rate of duty imposed on all dutiable goods during the fiscal year 1911 by the United States against other countries was over 41 per cent., while that imposed by Canada against other countries was only 25 1/2 per cent. That is, the average United States rate against the world was 15.85 per cent. higher than the Canadian. Moreover, the average ad valorem rate of duty imposed on Canadian dutiable goods is only 25 per cent. By all means let the United States reduce their tariff until it reaches the level of the Canadian tariff. This will put the two countries on an even trading basis. During the year ended the last of March of last year, we imported from the United States goods valued at \$386,368,179, and exported to the United States goods valued at \$120,534,993. With equal tariffs, the balance of the trade will be more in our favor.—Calgary Standard.

## THE TALL CHIMNEY

Hamilton's Lesson to Canada in Factory Development

Hamilton exhibits probably the best fruits of moderate protection to be found in Canada. During 1912 alone that city received from the United States five big factories which will invest approximately two million dollars at once, and more in the near future. These five factories will manufacture steel cars of all kinds, steel and malleable castings, porcelain-ware, and air-brake and other railway equipment. The two thousand employees will require at least four hundred new houses in which to reside with their families, besides a number of new stores from whose counters merchants will sell them the daily necessities of life. In addition to these five big firms from the United States, there are a great many smaller ones coming from the States to Hamilton, and also a large number of purely Canadian firms which will begin operations in that city during the year.

## "Joan, Church of England"

The City of London Guardians are offering \$10 for a clue to the parentage of the girl child of eight weeks found abandoned in a first-class carriage at Liverpool street Station. There was a feeding-bottle, a brush, and a piece of paper (on which was written "Joan, Church of England") by its side.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome. J. SINCLAIR, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

## W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

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Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120 Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER Undertaker and Embalmer Didsbury Phone 101 Olds - - - Alberta

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

## STRAYED

A sorrel mare, with light mane and tail and big white spot in forehead, no brand, 3 years old. This mare has been gone one month from my place near Elkton. Finder please notify by phone J. R. Meon, phone No. 1804. JRP

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer—they bring results.

## "Ah—that certainly feels good"

The dull throbbing pain in the joints disappears, the burning ache in the muscles gives way to ease and comfort—that's the finish of rheumatism when the healing, penetrating oils in

## CHAMBERLAIN'S LINIMENT

are allowed to do their work. There is no need to suffer from inflammatory or muscular rheumatism, lame back or shoulder, neuralgia, stiff neck, sore muscles, strains, sprains, etc.—use Chamberlain's Liniment. For cuts, bruises, wounds, frost bites, etc., its antiseptic and healing properties are very valuable. Get a bottle today, all druggists 25c.





## CROP DIVERSIFICATION AND MIXED FARMING IS MORE REMUNERATIVE

### ANALYSIS OF THE COST OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

The Necessity of Mixed Farming is Becoming More Pronounced and Investigations Carried on in Canada Show that Diversification Brings Greater Prosperity

Probably the most outstanding and difficult problem for the farmer, and indirectly, the country as a whole, is in foretelling the result of a certain crop, before it is planted. Few can do this. The greater the pity, for, could this gift be attained with any measure of success, agriculture would be lifted from (to us a rather hackneyed phrase) being more or less a game of chance. This gift lacking, the necessity of crop diversification and mixed farming is being more frequently cited. In a one-crop country (a country where one crop, wheat, for instance, is more or less the principal one, as in Canada) this class of farming is more to be urged than elsewhere, but the advantages to the individual farmer in any section are equally great.

Naturally, exceptions to this, come up, but as a rule, the argument holds true and this is strongly emphasized by the statistical result of a recent investigation carried on in this country. The Census and Statistical Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce, because there were indications that in the northwestern provinces the profits from grain growing, when not supplemented by stock raising, were less remunerative than formerly, undertook to ascertain the cost per acre in 1913, of producing the more important crops, the value per acre of the produce and the profit per acre for each crop. The investigation was supplemented by a similar one carried on in 1911.

According to the American Analyst, the correspondents of the department for the most part agree that mixed farming is more profitable than growing grain alone. This is true not only because the fertility of the land is maintained by the return to the ground of farmyard manure, but because the practice of mixed farming insures cleaner and richer land, and cleaner grain, permits the best rotation of crops, provides labor all the year round, and creates a home market for cheap fodder. Also, through encouraging diversification, it tends, to some extent, to insure stability of profits.

In the latter, some surprising variations between the two years on which returns are made were developed. Of the six crops investigated—fall wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, barley and flax—three show increased profits per acre in 1913 over 1911, and three decreases. Fortunately the gains were in the more important grains. Both spring and fall wheat yielded the farmer more profit per acre, the former showing a gain of over 14 per cent., and corn made an even better record.

The gain in corn was wholly due to a substantial reduction in the cost of producing it. Indeed, the value per

acre of that crop was less in 1913 than in 1911, and the reduction in costs, amounting to \$2.86 per acre, was sufficient to offset this and still show a far larger percentage on the favorable side of the farmer's balance sheet than any of the other crops. This is the more surprising when it is considered that with all the other crops the change in cost of production was practically nominal. The greatest change in profit per acre was in flax, which, notwithstanding a small decline in production cost, fell off from \$7.33 to \$1.18, a loss of nearly 85 per cent. The loss in value per acre of this crop was \$6.54, or 33 per cent.

Some interesting figures are presented showing the division of production costs in 1913. The principal item in all cases was the cost of preparing the ground, which included the items of plowing, disking, packing and harrowing. There are little variations in preparation costs, except for corn, which was in the neighborhood of 40 per cent. more than the average for the other crops. The cost of seeds naturally varied considerably, and was the second item in importance up to the harvesting time. The cost of planting seeds ranged from 56 cents for flax, to \$1.27 for corn. The cost of cultivation of the latter was also far greater than for any of the others, being \$2.95 per acre, as compared with 46 cents per acre for flax, and 72 cents for fall wheat, which was the highest after corn. As a matter of fact, every item in per acre cost of growing corn is far greater than for the other crops except for seed.

An interesting factor in the production cost sheet is that of rental value. This figure was reached, where the land was rented, by taking the average paid per acre; where it was owned, the rental value was ascertained by a calculation of the value of the land and the rate of interest on money loaned, in the particular locality under consideration, on that kind of real estate. The average value of the land varies considerably in the different sections of the Dominion, ranging from \$24 per acre in Alberta and Saskatchewan, to \$167 in British Columbia. In the latter province, however, the high value of the land is due not to grain but to fruit growing. For the entire country, the average land value, which includes in this case only improved land growing crops, was \$40 in 1914, against \$37 in 1912.

Throughout the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario the prevailing rate of interest was returned at 6 per cent. last year; in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, 8 per cent., and in Saskatchewan 9 per cent.—Journal of Commerce.

### Freedom of Poland

#### New Law Gives Self-Government to Polish Towns

A new law gives local municipal self-government to all towns in Poland, a substantial earnest of the promised emancipation.

The language question is settled on common sense lines. Correspondence with state departments, as also with public bodies, for private persons outside Poland, must be in the common language of the state, namely Russian. Replies to letters addressed to Polish municipal departments in Russia must be in Russian.

Municipal placards and similar notification must be in both languages in parallel. Debate in either language may be at the speaker's discretion, but the president is obliged to explain the substance of a speech if any member present announces his inability to follow it. Minutes of meetings and other official proceedings must be recorded in both languages. It is provided that any cases of disputed interpretation where both languages have been used, shall be decided according to the state language, namely Russian.

The municipal autonomy now granted to Poland is equivalent to that enjoyed by Russian towns. Particular care has been taken to give the Jewish population in Poland, which is larger than in any other part of the world some degree of representation.

The new law is welcomed alike by Russian and Polish organs of public opinion.

### Move for County Agents

#### Agricultural Experts Sought Under Provisions of Smith-Lever Bill

Aberdeen, S.D.—There is a general move on foot among the number of the counties in northern South Dakota to organize county agricultural extension associations under the provisions of the Smith-Lever bill and the supplementary bill passed by the last session of the state legislature.

Among the counties in this section of the state working towards this end are Brown, Day, Hanson and Davison counties. In each of these four counties numerous meetings have been held or are being planned, and there seems little doubt but that each will comply with the provisions of these acts and secure county agents this spring.

### A New Publication

#### Seasonable Hints For Farmers to Aid Them in Their Problems

A new publication, bearing the title of "Seasonable Hints," has just been issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms, and it is proposed to continue from month to month. The results of many years' experience are here found compressed into pithy paragraphs and in its dozen pages, the first number manages to cram enough advice to last a season. As its front page reminds us:

"From the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans specially trained men are devoting their time to the study of your problems, and will be pleased to discuss them with you. A communication will not cost you anything, and may result in suggestions of value."

A postcard will bring you month by month a handsome reminder of things needing to be done, the best time for purchases of seed, etc., and tells where to get advice in case of difficulty. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, the director, says in his foreword:

"We are constantly striving to widen the scope of the work carried on at the Experimental Farms and Stations, located, as shown by the frontispiece, in every province of the Dominion. We wish to make use of these Farms and Stations, more especially those in your own province, and you are invited to apply to the principal officers and to the superintendents for information and advice concerning the various lines of agricultural efforts and investigation."

It is up to the farmers.

#### The Coming Russia

It is reported in Petrograd that the czar is formulating a decree providing for compulsory education to be in full force and effect throughout the empire within five years after the close of the war. The significance of such a move can scarcely be overstated. Russia has a population of more than 160,000,000, two-thirds of which is illiterate at present. The possibilities of such a nation, all educated and inhabiting one of the richest and most extensive areas in the world, are limitless. A modernized, progressive Russia would be a power in world affairs compared with which the Russia of the past is a puny thing.—Indianapolis Star.

Lloyd George says Britain has three enemies: Germany, Austria and drink. And for Britain, as for Canada, the greatest of these is drink.—Toronto Globe.

## Kaiser Ordered Belgian Atrocities

### German Officers Admit Emperor Indicated Beforehand Belgian Towns to be Devastated

M. Pierre Nothomb has written a book "Les Barbares en Belgique," which is a kind of supplement or "addenda" to the official documents issued by the Belgian government. M. Nothomb adheres to facts—but he gives the story of Belgium's martyrdom with some regard to the "human interest" which is hidden away in cold official reports, though Heaven knows the Belgian official documents are full of tragic horrors—intensely dramatic. M. Pierre Nothomb—as that excellent periodical "Everyman" points out—is first of all a poet, and something of poetry runs through all his prose, even such grim prose as he deals with in his book. While quoting copiously from the official account, and without in any way embellishing the simple statements of eye-witnesses, he yet succeeds in making a passionate appeal, less for pity than for justice, for his crucified country.

"Belgium, though bruised and quivering, is not dead. Nor will she ever die, since in the eyes of the whole world she incarnates a principle necessary to the life of the world. She knows that her very sacrifice and apparent death are the most beautiful proofs of her living reality. She is possessed of a touching confidence that neither repeated trials, nor an oppression every day becoming more odious, nor even time itself can shake. And so she waits. Valiant amidst her blood-stained fields, silent, she appeals by her very silence and proud suffering to that justice for which she hungers and thirsts."

It is less by the mighty battles lost and gained than by the ruin and devastation wrought that this great war will be remembered. By the vile atrocities she has committed, and not by her military excellence and powerful army, Germany will be known to posterity.

Perhaps no one but a poet could have described with such feeling and beauty of language the German mutilation of the sacred and historic monuments of Belgium, one who has himself gazed on the tragic ruins of the Draper's Hall at Ypres, and wandered through its roofless hall and under its broken arches, and in the neighboring ruin of Saint Martin found with a poet's delicate fancy in the broken, mutilated figure of the Virgin a symbol of his country's martyrdom. "The hands raised to heaven were clasped in prayer and the face wore a smile of ecstasy. And I realized that though the barbarians might destroy my country, mutilating its beautiful buildings and sacrificing its children, they could never harm her soul."

Such graphic pages as those describing the German mode of proceeding on entering a town or village bring home to us the nightmare of suffering through which the Belgian people are passing, for all that we read with such feelings of horror and indignation is no tragedy of the past, but the actual happenings in Belgium today.

And yet, not only are we in danger of getting accustomed to that phrase, "German Atrocities," but we do not realize half the horror for which these two words stand. We are too ready to shut our eyes to what we do not wish to see, and our ears to what we do not wish to hear, and it does us good sometimes to have the truth put before us in all its crude nakedness. We cannot blind ourselves to what is happening out there, confronted by such pages as these, in which Germany is convicted not only by those who have suffered at her hands, but by her own Emperor. M. T.—of Tormonde, having asked a German officer the motive for sacrificing that town, received the reply that the Emperor had given definite instructions to burn certain towns indicated beforehand. "We have need of the grace of God to tend your wounds after all the suffering you have inflicted on us," said a Sister of Mercy to a dying German soldier, whose wounds she was bathing. "Forgive me, sister," the man replied, tears rising in his eyes. "I have not carried out half the instructions that I was given."

### Raise Pure Bred Flocks

#### Encouragement Given to Poultry Raisers in Minnesota

The University's agricultural extension division has been active for several years in encouraging the poultry industry on Minnesota farms and getting farmers to develop pure bred stock. N. E. Chapman, poultry expert for the extension division, talks this gospel in every country where the egg business can thrive. He has given much time to interesting farm boys and girls in raising poultry. Youngsters who attend the annual junior short course at University Farm, get the latest advice in poultry care and egg marketing from his lectures.

As an illustration of successful promotion work, Mr. Chapman spoke of the experiment in Douglas county carried on by his division. "Three years ago," he said, "settings of a dozen eggs apiece were given to 435 boys and girls in the county. These were all pure breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons and Wyandottes. There were three varieties of each kind except of the Rhode Island Reds, of which there are only two varieties."

"Today many of those youngsters have flocks of from fifty to seventy-five fowls from those settings and the poultry industry of the county has been vastly bettered."

## HOW GALLANT BRITISH REGIMENT BARRED KAISER'S ROAD TO CALAIS

### LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED MEN SAVED THE DAY

When an Overwhelming German Force Fells Down on the British Lines, the Worcester Regiment Charged the Enemy, who Turned and Fled in Disorder

Only now, after the lapse of some months, is it possible to tell the story of how 800 British soldiers barred the Kaiser's road to Calais; how fewer than 500 English line-men charged right into the mouth of a veritable inferno, drove back a twenty times stronger force of Germans, and forever freed Britain from the menace of the Hun on Calais's sands.

The story is told by an officer who is recovering from a wound received on that day at the end of October when 2,400 men of the "contemptible" British army held the village of Gheluvelt, on the road to Ypres, against 24,000 of the War Lord's hordes. The British troops consisted of the sorely thinned battalions of the Scots Guards, the South Wales Borderers, and the Welsh and Queen's Regiments, which held hastily constructed trenches across the front of Gheluvelt village.

There had been no time to perfect these poor defenses against the artillery and rifle fire of the enemy, but every British soldier knew that the position had to be held at all costs, for once the line was broken there was nothing to stop the Huns' march on Calais. Reinforcements had been promised; the Worcesters were on their way, but even then the odds would be nine to one.

From long before dawn the battle raged. The German artillery searched the British trench from end to end and shelled the Chateau of Gheluvelt, where the battalion commanders were quartered, causing their hasty removal to a dug-out in the chateau grounds. Men fell, not by ones and twos, but by dozens and half-dozen, but those who survived were as steady as if on parade. There was no random firing.

The officers, careless as usual of their own safety, ceaselessly patrolled the position from end to end, cheering and encouraging their men. Many fell, and those who could scramble to their feet again, making light of their injuries, but many had fallen for all time, and had perforce to lie where they fell.

At last the shelling ceased and there was a stir in the German ranks. They were about to charge. Now the British knew that the time of their inactivity was passed—now they could take toll of the enemy—avenge their comrades that lay stark and stiff around them. The machine gunners looked to their weapons; there must be no hitch, no jam when the moment came.

And so the Germans charged. On they came without fuss and without flurry, only to be mown down in thousands by rifle and gun. One moment there was a solid advancing mass of Germans, but they were farther away, while between them and the British was a carpet of grey heaps. Again the Germans came on, climbing and stumbling over those grey heaps—those heaps that but a few moments before were the leaders of the advancing host. The carpet became thicker, but no living enemy

reached that lead-sling trench, and at last the Kaiser's soldiers fell back to cover.

The British held their line, but at terrific cost; scores lay dead, and there was scarcely an unwounded man in the whole line of trenches. The Welsh regiment in the centre had suffered heavily. Reinforcements from the scant reserve behind the chateau were hurried into the trench, and then the German shelling commenced all over again. The day wore on, men fell left and right, and as yet there was no sign of the Worcester regiment. Towards dusk the Germans could be seen massing for another attack, and the British troops prepared for a final stand; there were no more reserves, and if the Germans persisted in their attack nothing could stop them.

The shelling redoubled in fury, and then came the second attack. The full fury was directed to the centre of the line, held by the Welsh regiment. Hordes upon hordes of Germans passed forward. Hundreds fell as they advanced, but where one fell two filled his place. Right up to the trench they came; right up and in. Then it was cold steel. The Welshmen fought stubbornly, dying rather than give ground, but weight of numbers told, and as night fell the enemy commanded the trench from the centre.

No quarter was given to the British. Savagely the Germans stabbed about them. Bayonets "ere thrust into lead and living, and many a British soldier, but wounded by a Prussian bullet, was murdered by a Prussian bayonet.

On the left the Scots Guards still held their line and on the right the Queen's were at bay, and before the enemy could advance they had first to deal with these gallant remnants of gallant regiments. But now the Worcesters had arrived. An officer of the South Wales Borderers, the old 24th, which gained undying fame at Rorke's Drift, had at great risk to himself found and guided the Worcesters to the hard-fought field.

The Englishmen were only three companies strong, but these scarce 500 men charged right through the shot-swept streets of Gheluvelt, right up to the lost trenches, almost into the heart of the German host; and the Germans turned and fled—fled when the odds at this moment were more than twenty to one in their favor, and fleeing lost for ever their chance of breaking through to Calais. Had they withstood that desperate charge, had they in turn borne down upon the Englishmen, sheer weight of numbers would have carried them through to the Calais road. But they fell back—back behind their original position, and were never again able to break the British line.

Of the 500 Worcesters who went to the charge but 200 unwounded men answered to the roll when the field was won; and of the 2,400 British soldiers hale and whole when morning broke but 800 lived to tell of that great fight.

### Sell Wool in Car Lots

#### Co-operative Wool Sales Prove a Success

The co-operative wool sales organized by the Saskatchewan government last year were so successful that plans for the current year will be carried out on the same lines but on a more extended scale.

In addition to operating a receiving and grading warehouse in Regina, arrangements are being made to accept delivery of carload lots of wool at any local shipping point in the province. This arrangement should aid materially to the value of the undertaking as there are many points where three or four breeders could combine to make up a car lot, thereby increasing price by reducing freight charges. The co-operation of all sheep men is invited. For details early application should be made to the co-operative organization branch, Regina.

Last year some 180 of the sheep raisers of Saskatchewan took advantage of the offer of the government to market the clip for men who would prepare their wool in accordance with the directions drawn up by the department.

A total of 69,404 pounds of wool were assembled in a warehouse in Regina, and sold in car lots to a firm of American wool dealers. An average price of 16.47 cents was paid to the producers after defraying all cost for freight to Regina, cost of sacks, twine, and other incidental expenses. Considering that prices received in former years ranged from 10 cents to 13 cents per pound, the results were most satisfactory.

Over a considerable area of the west the increase in acreage under crop will average over forty per cent. That is good news. Prosperity will have a solid foundation if the crop expands in proportion to the acreage.—Toronto Globe.

This advertisement recently appeared in a western paper:

"Wanted—A man to undertake the sale of a new patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees that it will be profitable to the undertaker."

### Compensation for the Loss of Live Stock

#### In Event of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Spreading to Canada

Canadian farmers will be compensated for loss of live stock in the event of the foot-and-mouth disease spreading from the United States to the Dominion. This is the assurance obtained by Duncan C. Ross, the Liberal member for West Middlesex, from the government.

Mr. Ross directed the attention of the government, and particularly the department of agriculture, to the serious conditions outlined in recent reports and the necessity for protecting farmers from loss and injury should the cattle contagion break out in Ontario or any other part of the Dominion. Mr. Ross asked the minister of agriculture to give immediate assurance that the department was taking cognizance of the situation and was prepared and ready to protect Canadian farmers.

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, suggested that Mr. Ross bring the matter up at a later stage when the estimates of the department were under consideration. Mr. Ross, however, pressed for some immediate assurance, and the minister then stated that in the event of the foot-and-mouth disease spreading from the United States to Canada, which was not expected, arrangements would be made to give to Canadian farmers ample compensation for any stock which might be slaughtered.

#### The Outlaw Nations

This country realizes that England is battling with an enemy which has no use for what was once called international law. That enemy has not strengthened itself in our regard by wantonly sinking one of our ships. The new international law that will come out of the precedents of 1915 will provide stiff penalties for the outlaw nations or it will also take its course to the waste basket.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Student—I want a Herodotus trot. Bookseller—Here's Vernon Castle's "Modern Dancing."



## THE COUNTRY TOWN CAN HELP ITSELF BY FOSTERING RURAL LIFE

CAN COUNTRY TOWN BE SAVED FROM DECLINE

Prof. A. R. Mann, of the New York State College of Agriculture, A Careful Observer, Considers the Problem in the Community Aspect, in an Article for the Banker-Farmer

By country town we mean the rural village, town or city that depends primarily on its agricultural background, that lives largely on the surrounding country. It is the settlement of a few hundred or a few thousand persons, hemmed in on all sides by farms and reached from all directions by roads that lead out into the open country and over which much of its trade travels. The question of the relation of this settlement to its land basis, to its trade area, is now recognized as one of the immediate issues in country life progress.

Much of the traditional separation between town and country is due to what we may call natural causes, resulting from the conditions under which the towns have developed. The town has its separate political organization, its own government, its own enterprises to support by taxation from within, and it has been interested mostly in its own development by attracting trade, seeking to establish urban industries, and cherishing an ambition to become a third-class city. The corporation line has been a boundary between town and country, with the tide of trade flowing from the country to the town without a counter-balancing movement from the town out into the country to develop its resources and foster its life. The resources of the country have built up the trade of the town; and the public improvements resulting from this wealth have been largely applied to the betterment of the town itself. The material resources of the country have crossed the boundary into the town; and now for some time the human resources, good farmers, have been contributed to the upbuilding of the town. Not infrequently they, too, have become town-centered and neglectful of the interests of the farms which gave them their competence. The farmer has come to feel that the townsman is selfish—that he seeks the major benefit from a transaction by fixing the price both on what the farmer has to sell and on what he has to buy. Of course this is true only in part; but it is a cause of separation and points the way to a needed readjustment for the establishment of confidence. At bottom, the separation is founded on economic reasons.

Director Bailey and others have well said that the solution is to make the country town a real part of country life, and to develop one program for the upbuilding of both town and country. The life of the town cannot be separated from the life of the country, and it will be impossible ever to fully energize country affairs unless the towns are considered equally in the process. The interests of town and country merge and cross. The towns are the cross-roads of trade, the tying centres where the business interests of all the farmers in the trade area head up and thus give employment to a certain population. This average country town is primarily an agricultural distributing point, for the distribution of supplies and provisions to the farmer on the one hand, and for the shipment, assortment, or manufacture of the farmer's products, on the other. If the farms are thrifty, the towns are thrifty; if the farms are unthrifty, the towns are likely to be dead. The thrift of the farms is the soul of the business life of the towns. The country town has no outlet or escape except through the country. Its commercial activities largely take

their color from the type of farming that goes on about it. The interests of town and country, while in some measure opposite, are essentially one; their commercial life is largely one. The business interests—the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, and all the rest—must become alert to the necessity for creating fair and adequate relations with the land population in their own trade area in the interests of their own greatest ultimate gain.

But again, equally important from the country standpoint, is the fact that the open country cannot develop any substantial and permanent community life apart from a town or village centre. We may say what we will about the open country having its own community life apart from the village; but it never will, except for an occasional specially inspired and usually short-lived example. The farmer's community centre will be where he trades; and that is where his community life and spirit will head up. If a school or a church out by the roadside is made a real community centre, where there is vital community life, it will soon find itself surrounded with stores, blacksmith shop, post office, houses; and a village will have sprung up. The farmer's community life will be found in the place where he must of necessity go frequently and where he will meet other farmers; and he is too busy to go often to a place that is off his beaten path of trade. We shall have to accept the fact that whatever genuine community experience the farmer has he will get at the cross-roads of his trade, in the town.

If we accept this as true, then the program for the development of town and country together must include, first of all, better co-operative business and commercial relationships; but it must extend beyond these and must affect the attitude of the schools, the churches, the libraries, and most of all the townspeople themselves. The farmer must be caused to feel that he is part with the town and that his farm is one of the real enterprises of the community, making its definite contribution to the community structure. The town school will make provision for adequate training for children from the farms that naturally centre in the town. The farmer will be attracted to the town church instead of staying home because of any feeling of inequality or distinction. The village library will extend itself into the country by means of the parcel post or otherwise and become a community-serving library. Plans for civic improvement will treat town and country as one problem and improvements will reach out into the country. Farmers and townspeople will work shoulder to shoulder in the movement for good roads and for good railroad service. The country fair, which is usually held in a town centre and is town controlled, will seek farmers on its board of managers, and take on the aspect of a real, helpful, stimulating country fair. The whole attitude will change and there will be new incentives for development in both town and country and new plans will be developed. The commercial interests in the town will find their larger service in making the town, and all of its institutions and enterprises, serve to open country and the town alike, and thus create the confidence on which all good business must depend.—The Banker-Farmer.

### "Der Tag"

British Captain Heard the Famous Toast Before the Outbreak of War

Commenting on Admiral von Tirpitz's indignant denial of the report that German sailors were accustomed to toast "Der Tag," a Hull master mariner, in an interview with the Central News Hull correspondent, said: "Some time before the war I was in command of a steamer at Tunis, where there were three German steamers, one of which was consigned to the same brokers as mine. Consequently the captain and I met every morning at the office, and I found him a courteous German sailor."

"One day I walked into the principal cafe for lunch and found there all three German captains on the same errand. I was invited to sit down at their table, and was introduced to the two stranger captains, with whom I passed a pleasant half hour."

"Before leaving, one of the Germans stood up and drank the toast in German, the other two joining him."

"You know what it is, captain?" said his German friend.

"Oh, yes," I replied. "It is 'To the Day.'"

"He half apologized, and remarking, 'Well, it ought not to have been drunk before you.'"

"Oh, it doesn't matter," I said. "Both you and I and our young friend here who gave the toast will all be dead before that day comes, if it ever does come."

"At that the young German captain got into a rage and exclaimed: 'I am just out of the German navy, and I believe we could do it now. We are not the navy we were twenty years ago.'"

"The older captain stormed at him,

and told him to stop it. "There are many other shipmasters who must have heard that toast drunk long before the war."

### The Potato

It Rivals Wheat as an Article of Staple Food

Although it is recorded that the potato (Solanum tuberosum) was used as human food more than a thousand years ago, its culture did not extend beyond the boundaries of South America until about the middle of the sixteenth century. To Sir Walter Raleigh is credited the introduction of the potato into England and in 1586 it was definitely known to have been grown in Ireland. Since that time the cultivation of this crop has extended over the civilized globe. So great has the reliance upon it become that when blight occurred in Europe at various times during the past three-quarters of a century, the failure of the crop was attended by serious famine conditions.

The potato has acquired a position next to wheat, for human consumption in the annual field crops of the world and enormous quantities are utilized in the arts and for stock food. The world's crop of potatoes exceeds that of wheat by some two billion bushels. Valuing wheat at one dollar and potatoes at fifty cents per bushel, the world's crop in 1912 may be set down at an approximate worth of \$3,800,000,000 for wheat and \$3,000,000,000 for potatoes. Last year the figures for Canada, for wheat 161,280,000 bushels, valued at \$196,418,000, and for potatoes \$5,672,000 bushels valued at \$41,598,000.

Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells; excuse me, it's my watch below. Old Lady—Gracious! Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!

## Red Cross Appeal to the Farmers

Help For the Soldiers Who Are Waging a Great War For Justice

Our country, with its Allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousand. Canada's first contingent is now in the thick of it. Some will fall sick; many may be wounded; some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and its cause.

The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and wounded in war. The need of Red Cross Service is great and growing greater as the war goes on. The price of progress towards lasting peace is very, very dear. It costs lives, homes, health and much besides. Canada's part in the process of payment, through giving for Red Cross work, is mercifully light and easy, even when all have given to the extent of really feeling it.

The soldiers and sailors pay the price exacted by the desolating struggle from week to week. What they paid in blood and did in sacrifice a month ago was not enough for them. Shall we say it was enough for us? What they are doing and suffering and achieving have put aside, for the time, all their thoughts and plans for individual welfare, comfort and safety. They don't hesitate to establish precedents. But they are precedents of heroic sacrifice for our country and its cause, for our principles and ideals that they may be upheld.

Farmers, individually as well as through their institutes, clubs and cheese and butter factories, are in a position to help very greatly. Their business does not suffer from the war. Prices of nearly all farm products have gone up. While labor is scarce there is time to think of the boys at the front and to send the Red Cross Society a gift to be spent for the sick and wounded.

Farmers are generous in sentiment and generous in giving when their hearts and heads point the way. This is a case when they do so point clearly, persuasively and urgently. In this crisis, in the lives of nations and in the lives of stricken soldiers, none can pray too much, do too much or give too much.

I appeal to farmers to send me sums from \$1 to \$50, during the first week of May. Every \$50 provides one additional hospital bed with the giver's name over it. By sending me about \$10,000, you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves and make all of us very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our stead that our cause might be upheld.—Faithfully your friend, Jas. W. Robertson, chairman Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

## King Albert as a Reporter

Visited United States and Canada in Search of Information

When King Albert of Belgium, as Prince Albert, put aside his title and became a newspaper correspondent, he travelled a good deal, visiting France, Austria, Britain, Scandinavia and the American continent, including Canada.

In this way the democratic prince was able to study the commercial advantages of other countries, as well as broadening his views and educating his mind. In order that he should not be recognized during his expeditions King Albert grew a beard, wore glasses, and trimmed his hair in a new way. His disguise was so effective that many of his countrymen to whom he was a familiar figure passed him without recognition in the various towns he visited.

The royal reporter seriously worked at the profession he adopted. In the United States he was employed by a Minneapolis newspaper at a salary of \$15 a week. The king's employers were quite unaware of his identity, and when he returned with poor "copy" he was as badly hauled over the coals as were his less aristocratic colleagues. A story is told by his confederates of the way he endeavored to obtain copy.

Whilst on a Brooklyn newspaper Albert wanted entry into a house where a murder had taken place. He was stopped by a policeman, who demanded his card. The blue-blooded reporter did not happen to have one, so the representative of the law roughly ordered him off.

A rival reporter who noticed the incident afterwards went up to the policeman and said, "Do you know that man you were speaking to was Albert, Prince of the Belgians?" "Well," answered the unenlightened policeman, "Mr. Prince should have shown his card, for I've never heard of that paper."

In his reporting days King Albert volunteered to write on any subject connected with sport. As an all-round athlete he was especially qualified as an authority on outdoor games. He can box, fence, ride, shoot, and swim. There are few subjects on which King Albert could not write a good article. He has a knowledge of metallurgy, mining, shipbuilding, motor cars, and aviation.

An easterner who had bought a farm in California had heard of his neighbor's talent for raising large potatoes, so sent his farmhand over to get a hundred pounds.

"You go home," answered the talented farmer to the messenger, "and tell your boss that I won't cut a potato for any one!"

## ECONOMIC REASONS WERE IN PART RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WORLD WAR

GERMANY'S INFORMATION AND PREPARATION

C. W. Barron, of Wall Street Journal, Shows that Economic Reasons were Largely Responsible for the Outbreak of Hostilities—Many Problems to be Settled

"The Germans have at Berlin the most complete bureau of information to be found anywhere in the world. They know everything and understand nothing. They had no measurement in Germany to gauge the soul of a nation such as that of the British empire," declared Mr. C. W. Barron, in his address before the Montreal Canadian club recently.

Mr. Barron, who is head of the Wall Street Journal, the Boston News Bureau and the Philadelphia News Bureau, has had unequalled opportunities to get at the real causes of the titanic struggle now taking place in Europe. Through personal contact with great financiers, world famed statesmen, and from personal observation, he has compiled a wealth of information regarding the causes of the struggle. Mr. Barron, who was a member of the London Statist staff long before Sir George Paish became associated with it, has discussed the war with Sir George, as well as with many other great financiers. In conversation with Paish as to the duration of the war, the latter, quoting Sir John French, said: "The Allies have dug themselves into a solid trench from Switzerland to the Channel and all Hell cannot get them out." "I know," said Mr. Barron, "that Sir George is a good churchman, but in this instance he was talking sound doctrine."

Mr. Barron in the course of his address showed conclusively that economic reasons were very largely responsible for the outbreak of hostilities. Austria was anxious for war and merely used the assassination of her Archduke as an excuse, although in the last analysis the ultimatum which was sent to Serbia was changed by the Kaiser to make it impossible of fulfillment. Austria was anxious to dominate the Balkan States and through them the Eastern Mediterranean. He also showed that a commercial treaty which Germany forced on Russia during the Russo-Japanese war and under which Russia was forced to accept German goods to her own disadvantage, was at the bottom of the struggle between Germany and Russia.

This treaty was to terminate in 1917 and when Russia a short time ago approached Germany in order to secure an alteration of the conditions she was emphatically told that the treaty was satisfactory to Germany and must be continued by Russia.

That was a year ago. Germany's answer convinced Russia that she must fight and she began preparing for the struggle which she knew to be inevitable. Germany, on the other hand, had decided that the present was the right moment to strike.

According to her system of espionage, the British empire was on the eve of a break-up. Ireland was about to rebel, India was ready to secede, South Africa was disloyal, while Canada would be gobbled up by the United States. Russia she knew to be in no condition for the war, but recognized that in a couple of years Russia would be ready. France was weak financially, while Germany herself had been preparing for years and deemed the present the opportune moment. "Germany," declared Mr. Barron, "knew everything, but understood nothing. They had no measurement in Berlin which would gauge the soul of a nation like Great Britain. They had no knowledge of the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race, a government that serves the people instead of one which rules."

"You would believe the war was worth while," declared Mr. Barron, "if you saw the rejuvenated France. She is a new nation. The frivolous life of her people is a thing of the past. You would be astonished if you saw England being vitalized and recreated. 'This war,' declared Mr. Barron, 'will settle some thirty-five or thirty-six problems, any one of which is almost as great as the slavery question which was settled by the American Civil war.'

"The first great problem is, whether governments shall serve or rule. The sacredness of treaties and the right of small nations to exist as such, are some of the other great problems which shall be settled by this conflict. It may take ten empires and kingdoms battling to settle the question because Germany has ideas that can only be shot away, but the problems will be settled. It is in the last analysis a conflict between the Anglo-Saxon ideal of government and that of German 'Kultur.' The one is service, the extending of peace and prosperity and the general good of mankind; the other is, the spread of material power and the belief that the road to happiness is found making your neighbor serve you and not in your serving your neighbor."—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

## Germans Need Copper

Shells Are Now Being Gathered and Re-used by the Germans

How long will 5,000,000,000 cartridges last in a war of the size of the present one? How much copper has Germany on hand from which to make new cartridges for the infantry rifles and machine guns, and drying bands for the shells of all sizes? Great Britain has declared copper contraband of war, and is trying to stop its going to any port whence it might reach Germany. Other things might end the war more speedily, but when the supply of copper quits then the war quits likewise. The Germans are reported to have had nearly 5,000,000,000 rifle cartridges on hand when war broke out. They probably have 4,000,000 men under arms, possibly more. They have thousands of machine guns, each of which eats up cartridges as fast as a whole infantry battalion. Twelve hundred and fifty rounds per soldier, excluding the machine guns, and the 5,000,000,000 cartridges are gone. Without doubt the Germans are reduced already to picking up the fired cases when it is feasible to do so. Trench fighting is particularly well adapted to this purpose, while from a machine gun the ejected cases are thrown so uniformly that a basket would catch practically all of them. The German cartridge cases are not well adapted to being reloaded. The American government reloads the fired rifle cartridges, and the requirements specify that each case must stand 20 such reloadings without splitting or giving away at any spot. Hundreds of thousands of fired cartridges are reloaded by the United States army each year, because while the complete loaded cartridges cost 2 1/2 cents, the case itself costs nearly 1 1/2 cents, a saving of 60 per cent. through reloading.

The caddy regarded the broken-down taxi with a gleam of delight, but did not speak. The chauffeur began operating on his machine. He turned and twisted it, and banged it, and screwed it, but to no avail and still the caddy spoke not. Then the chauffeur wiped his brow and the caddy, still with the gleam in his eye, crossed over. "Ere," he exclaimed grimly, holding out his whip: "ere yer are, mister, 'it 'im with this.'"

An old soldier after leaving the British army wrote to his colonel in the following terms: "Sir—After all I've suffered, tell the army to go to hades." A week or so later he received a reply in the usual official manner: "Sir—Any suggestions or inquiries as to the movements of troops must be entered on Army Form 137, a copy of which is enclosed."

## Canada's Fighting Force

Dominion Is in the Fight to See It Through

"Our fathers refused to submit to the tyranny of their own kings; their sons will not submit to the absolutism of an alien king. Our fathers won for democracy her earliest and most lasting triumphs; they gave their lives to secure these privileges. If their sons are worthy they will freely give their lives to preserve them."

The above words of Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., summed up his eloquent address delivered before the Empire Club on "Democracy v. Militarism." After comparing the conflict in Germany and Great Britain, the speaker said that it was Oliver Cromwell who settled once and for all against the divine right of kings in England.

"The path of liberty for the German people lies in the overthrow of militarism, and the only path of liberty to us rests in our pressing this war to a glorious conclusion. The motherland has three million men under arms, and if we in Canada had a proportionate number enlisted we would have at the present moment 350,000 to 500,000 men in training."

"What an inspiration it would be to the heroes in the trenches, to the mother country and all portions of our empire, and to those who are now going to the front, if our government were, in addition to all they have already said and done, to cable to his majesty's government in Great Britain that we would at once undertake to send at least another 100,000 men to the front, not to fill gaps, but as a new fighting force, as an evidence of our appreciation of the sacrifices already made, and of our determination to help finish the task. If our public men of all parties were to go through the country and tell the people of Canada the vital stake we have in this war what a response the people would make to this appeal. Canada is in this fight to see it through."—Toronto Globe.

## Railways in Alberta

In the province of Alberta there is now one mile of railway for every 125 persons. The province guaranteed bonds last year for the construction of 2,436 miles of railway, of which there are now completed and in operation 1,230 miles, and 347 graded, and ready for track-laying. The mileage was last year distributed as follows: Canadian Northern, 656 miles; Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 259; Edmonton & Dunvegan, 240; Alberta & Great Waterways Railway, 750; Lacombe & Blindman Valley Railway, 37. The total mileage in the province is 4,097, which is greater than in the older provinces with the exception of Ontario.—Journal of Commerce.



## Massey-Harris Haying Tools

Some Features of Our New No. 21 Mower

**WIDE CARRIAGE**—Takes wagon track, giving a more solid machine, less side-draft, and smooth riding.  
**HIGH SPEED**—Insuring easier cutting.  
**FOUR PAWLS** in each wheel. No lost motion when starting.  
**CUTTER BAR**—Built especially for Western Canada grass.  
**LONGER SECTIONS and LEDGER PLATES**—giving more cutting edge, and eliminating any danger of CHOKING.  
**HIGH LIFT** eliminating trouble and loss of time in rough work.  
**HINGED SWITCHBOARD**—Swings out around stumps and heavy stones—does not twist machine and pull on horses when it strikes an obstacle.

It will pay you to see this mower and our No. 3 Rake. Present stock already sold. Save delay in the haying season by buying now.

**Massey-Harris Co. of Canada, Limited**  
 G. A. Wrigglesworth, Didsbury Agent

## J. N. PATON

If you want top prices, good service and honest weight bring your **HOGS and CATTLE** to me on Monday and Tuesday of each week

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## KING GEORGE MEAT MARKET

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We handle all kinds of Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats

**FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY**

We pay highest market prices for hides

Located in Leuszler Block, opposite Rosebud Hotel

## Calgary Industrial Exhibition

June 30th to July 7th

Generous Prizes for all Departments  
 Entries Close June 15th

Special Transportation Arrangements for Exhibits  
 Reduced Passenger Rates

### Grand Military Programme

Six or seven thousand soldiers from all parts of the province in training at the Sarcee camp will help with each programme, giving **PHYSICAL EXERCISES, BAYONET AND RIFLE DRILL, MARCH PAST, Etc.** A different battalion each day.

### Seven Military Bands

will provide music and participate in the **MILITARY TATTOO**, making the greatest aggregation of Musical Talent which has ever been assembled in the west.

### Magnificent Fireworks

Programme including the scenic production over 300 feet long, illustrating the great feat of the allies—"Forcing the Dardanelles."

### Good Vaudeville Entertainment and Races

Held with the cooperation of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the City of Calgary, by the Calgary Industrial Exhibition Co., Limited.

E. J. DEWEY, President. E. L. RICHARDSON, Mgr.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Miss Bauer the milliner left for Calgary on Tuesday.

Mrs. W. G. Liesemer wishes to announce that she will not receive on Friday of this week or at any time this season.

If you don't approve of the proposed liquor act, hear the sermon Sunday evening in the Baptist Church on the subject, "A Greater Curse than Booze."

T. E. Reynolds took his oldest daughter to Calgary on Monday to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and the second youngest daughter and son for minor operations.

J. A. K. Walker, a returned missionary from India, will give a free lecture on Indian Missions in the Baptist church, on Friday evening, the 25th.

The Lecture by Rev. Dr. McDougall will be delivered this evening in the Opera House. There will be special singing. Do not fail to hear this lecture.

Mrs. W. H. Stark and Mrs. H. W. Chambers will serve at Chambers Drug Store on Friday afternoon from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., ice cream and cake in aid of Red Cross funds.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Baker of Vancouver are the parents of a daughter, born on June 10th 1915, named Isobell Mae. Mr. and Mrs. Baker were former residents of Didsbury, Mr. Baker being a former manager of the Rosebud Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. McClaine Jr., of Spokane, Wash., arrived on Tuesday to take up their residence in Didsbury. Mr. McClaine will be in active connection with G. A. Wrigglesworth, his business associate. Announcement of firm name, etc., will be made in the near future.

Y. P. A. Rally Day will be observed in the Evangelical Church next Sunday, June 27th. The pastor will preach in the afternoon on the subject "Possibilities of our young people." The program, consisting of addresses and special singing, will be rendered in the evening. A hearty welcome is extended.

All members of the 15th Light Horse are requested to meet at the Didsbury school grounds on Saturday afternoon, next, for drill from 4 to 6 o'clock. Capt. Tidball will be in charge. Every member is requested to be present sharp on time.

The death occurred on Tuesday, June 22nd, of Vernon Harry, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Liesemer, at the age of one year, 9 months and 26 days. He was born at Redcliffe on August 26th, 1913. The funeral will leave his home at 10 a.m. on Thursday, June 24th, and then proceed to the Evangelical church, thence to the cemetery for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Vance who formerly lived about eight miles east of Didsbury and will be remembered by many old-timers of the district, are visiting with friends in town for a few days. It is about nine years ago that Mr. and Mrs. Vance left Didsbury and this is their first return visit. They are now living near Hamilton, Ont.

The baseball team will hold another dance on Tuesday evening, June 29th, in the Opera House. The club, which has been playing in hard luck because of the weather affecting their gate receipts at home, and their travelling expenses being heavy, are taking this means of boosting their finances which are in rather poor shape. Innisfail plays at Didsbury on the same evening and it is hoped that there will be a big turnout of supporters.

## JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF BRAN and SHORTS

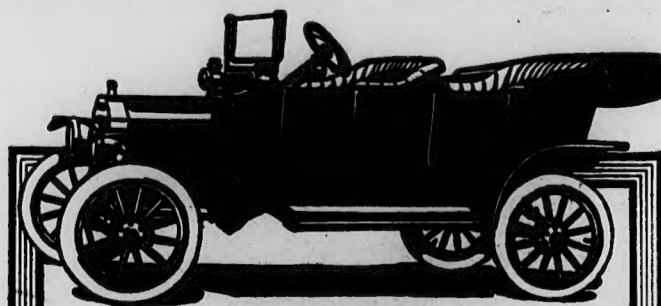
## Purity Flour

always on hand

**Fresh Fleischman's Yeast**  
 coming in weekly

See our **NEW SPRING NOVELTIES** which have just arrived

## A. G. STUDER



"MADE IN CANADA"

**Ford Touring Car**  
**Price \$590**

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury.

Runabout \$540; Town Car price on application. All Ford cars are fully equipped, including electric headlights. No cars sold unequipped. Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

**Didsbury Auto Co's Garage**  
 RAILWAY STREET



## Mayflower Talcum Powder

Nyal's Mayflower Talcum is an experience to every first time user. Its touch is soft, soothing and refreshing. Its distinctive Mayflower perfume, delicate, individual, elusive. Ideal for every use to which you can put a Talcum.

Nyal Quality preparations can be obtained only in Nyal Quality Stores. Ask one of them for free copy of Booklet entitled "Your Complexion," giving full particulars of best methods of massage.



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Get your **Butter Wrappers** printed at the Pioneer office and save trouble with the new law.